# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/717,600 | 11/21/2003 | Kai Mustonen | 60279.00067 | 8208 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| PATEL, CHANDRAHAS B |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2616 | |

| MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|---|---|
| 06/01/2007 | PAPER |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|  | **Application No.** | **Applicant(s)** |
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/717,600 | MUSTONEN ET AL. |
|  | **Examiner** | **Art Unit** |  |
|  | Chandrahas Patel | 2616 |  |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _21 November 2003_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.     2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-42_ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _1-21_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _22-42_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _21 November 2003_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _11/21/2003_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1.      The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they
include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 1, reference
numeral 17 is not described in drawings. Applicant refers to 6th block of suffix by reference
numeral 16 (Page 7, lines 14-16) instead of numeral 17. Fig. 1, reference numerals 18 and 19 are
not described in specification. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or
amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance
with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the
application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing
on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each
drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin
as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are
not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required
corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in
abeyance.

### *Claim Objections*

2.      Claims 22 and 33 are objected to because of the following informalities: Suffix is
misspelled at line 3 of claim 22 and at line 4 of claim 33.

        Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.     The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.     Claims 22-25, 28-36, 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Tiuri (USPN 6,829,230).

**Regarding claim 22**, Tiuri teaches a method for generating unique IP address form the

geographical location data **[Abstract]**, in which the IP address has a global prefix portion and a

local suffix portion, wherein the geographical location information is coded in the suffix part of

the address **[Col. 6, lines 14-16, terminal identify specifies geographical information as**

**stated in Col. 6, lines 10-14]**.

**Regarding claims 23 and 34**, Tiuri teaches the geographical location is a three

dimensional coordinate **[Abstract]**.

**Regarding claims 24 and 35**, Tiuri teaches the geographical location is a two

dimensional coordinate **[Abstract]**.

**Regarding claims 25 and 36**, Tiuri teaches the geographical location information

includes additional information **[Col. 4, lines 59-67]**.

**Regarding claims 28 and 39**, Tiuri teaches the address assigned to a mobile device

consist of the device number and geographical location information of the router to which the

mobile device is connected to **[Col. 4, lines 27-44]**.

Regarding claim 29, Tiuri teaches the geographical location information is automatically detected [Col. 2, lines 29-32].

Regarding claim 30, Tiuri teaches geographical location information is manually entered [Col. 2, lines 16-18].

Regarding claim 31, Tiuri teaches the addressing of subnets of the network is based on the geographic location of the routers [Col. 6, lines 13-15, prefix of the address has subnet information].

Regarding claim 32, Tiuri teaches the address are used to improve the network performance by using the geographic location information directing the radio signal to destination when radios are used in physical layer [Col. 4, lines 59-67 – Col. 5, lines 1-9].

Regarding claim 33, Tiuri teaches a router for routing IP packets [Col. 4, lines 13-20] in which the unique address is based on geographical location information [Abstract] and has a global prefix portion and a local suffix portion, wherein the system harnesses the geographic location information coded to the suffice portion of the address in routing packets to the destination nodes located in the subnetwork [Col. 6, lines 14-16, terminal identify specifies geographical information as stated in Col. 6, lines 10-14].

Regarding claim 40, Tiuri teaches the router is arranged to query the geographical location information from the client attached to the network [Col. 2, lines 29-32].

Regarding claim 41, Tiuri teaches the router is arranged to assign the geographic location information and terminal device number to client attached to the network [Col. 4, lines 27-44].

**Regarding claim 42,** Tiuri teaches the router is arranged to utilize the geographic

location information in directing the radio signal to destination when radios are used in physical

layer **[Col. 4, lines 57-67 – Col. 5, lines 1-9]**.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

5.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.      Claims 26 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tiuri

(USPN 6,829,230) in view of Dobbins et al. (USPN 6,249,820, Herein as Dobbins) and Bialk et

al. (USPN 6,952,729, Herein as Bialk).

**Regarding claims 26 and 37,** Tiuri teaches the additional information is node specific

information such as terminal number **[Col. 4, lines 41-43]**, node name **[Col. 6, lines 14-16]**.

However, Tiuri does not teach the additional information includes node layer

information, street address, serial number, color or weight.

Dobbins teaches additional information includes node layer information **[Col. 3, lines 24-**

**29]**. Bialk teaches additional information includes street address, serial number, color or weight

**[Col. 10, lines 51-55]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to include node layer information to enhance security **[Col. 3, lines 23-25]** and include

street address, serial number, color or weight so that number of customers can be determined

from the address header **[Col. 10, lines 56-58]**.

7.      Claims 27 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tiuri

(USPN 6,829,230) in view of Orsic (USPN 6,147,986).

**Regarding claim 27**, Tiuri teaches a method as discussed in rejection of claim 22.

However, Tiuri does not teach the address assigned to a mobile device is updated when

the mobile device moves and the new address is informed to the register that controls the

location of a mobile device.

Orsic teaches the address assigned to a mobile device is updated when the mobile device

moves and the new address is informed to the register that controls the location of a mobile

device **[Col. 3, lines 26-35]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to update the address of a mobile device when its moves to different location so that

mobile device can communicate when it goes to different location which cannot be served by

serving router **[Col. 3, lines 26-35]**.

**Regarding claim 38**, Tiuri teaches a method as discussed in rejection of claim 33.

However, Tiuri does not teach the router is arranged to update the address assigned to a

mobile device when the mobile device moves.

Orsic teaches the router is arranged to update the address assigned to a mobile device

when the mobile device moves **[Col. 3, lines 26-34]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to update the address assigned to a mobile device when mobile device moves so that

the mobile device can be served when it goes into the area of router served by different router

**[Col. 3, lines 26-34]**.

## *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Chandrahas Patel whose telephone number is 571-270-1211. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 7:30 to 17:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CBP

RICKY Q. NGO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER